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EXAMINER

TRUST, W

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

5

2608

DATE MAILED:

10/17/95

This is a communication from the examiner in charge of your application.  
COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

☐ This application has been examined ☒ Responsive to communication filed on 8-14-95 ☐ This action is made final.

A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire 3 month(s), 0 days from the date of this letter.  
Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. 35 U.S.C. 133

**Part I THE FOLLOWING ATTACHMENT(S) ARE PART OF THIS ACTION:**

- ☒ Notice of References Cited by Examiner, PTO-892.
- ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.
- ☐ Notice of Art Cited by Applicant, PTO-1449.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152.
- ☐ Information on How to Effect Drawing Changes, PTO-1474.
- ☐

**Part II SUMMARY OF ACTION**

- ☒ Claims 1-2, 4-13 are pending in the application.  
Of the above, claims \_\_\_\_\_ are withdrawn from consideration.
- ☒ Claims 3 have been cancelled.
- ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are allowed.
- ☒ Claims 1-2, 4-13 are rejected.
- ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are objected to.
- ☐ Claims \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction or election requirement.
- ☐ This application has been filed with Informal drawings under 37 C.F.R. 1.85 which are acceptable for examination purposes.
- ☐ Formal drawings are required in response to this Office action.
- ☐ The corrected or substitute drawings have been received on \_\_\_\_\_. Under 37 C.F.R. 1.84 these drawings are ☐ acceptable; ☐ not acceptable (see explanation or Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948).
- ☐ The proposed additional or substitute sheet(s) of drawings, filed on \_\_\_\_\_, has (have) been ☐ approved by the examiner; ☐ disapproved by the examiner (see explanation).
- ☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed \_\_\_\_\_, has been ☐ approved; ☐ disapproved (see explanation).
- ☐ Acknowledgement is made of the claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. 119. The certified copy has ☐ been received ☐ not been received ☐ been filed in parent application, serial no. \_\_\_\_\_; filed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Since this application appears to be in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
- ☐ Other

**EXAMINER'S ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Subject matter developed by another person, which qualifies as prior art only under subsection (f) or (g) of section 102 of this title, shall not preclude patentability under this section where the subject matter and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person.

2. Claims 1 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Breeden et al (hereinafter referred to as Breeden) in view of Emery et al (hereinafter Emery).

Regarding claim 1, Breeden discloses call routing equipment in the form of a routing controller (104), a base station having control means (FCU 108), a wireline network (PSTN 106) connecting the base station to the routing equipment, base station control means initiating call to the routing equipment and sending an identification number (Figure 4, Col. 4;60-65), and using the base station identification and routing number (in the form of a PCU id) to route calls (Col. 5;45 - Col. 6;20). Breeden fails to explicitly disclose the wireline network having caller

identification, but it is well known in the art for the PSTN to utilize automatic number identification (ANI) technology to provide such caller identification.

However, to further provide evidence, Emery teaches an advanced intelligent network (AIN) which uses ANI to provide caller identification (Col. 17;1-12). Emery further teaches that the base station further calls a call routing/authorization equipment (HLR in ISCP) and routes further calls to the user to that base station (Col. 16;13-Col. 18;6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include caller identification in the system as taught by Emery, to the system of Breeden, to increase the efficiency of the system in routing calls to users.

Regarding claim 12, Breeden discloses a method for routing calls to a terminal comprising receiving at the routing equipment a routing number via call identification (PCU telephone number 120), sending an identification number (PCU id 118) from the terminal to the call routing equipment, and routing subsequent calls for the identification number to the routing number (Col. 5;45 - Col. 6;20). Breeden fails to explicitly disclose the wireline network having caller identification, but it is well known in the art for the PSTN to utilize automatic number identification (ANI) technology to provide such caller identification. However, to further provide evidence, Emery teaches an advanced intelligent network (AIN) which uses ANI to

provide caller identification (Col. 17;1-12). Emery further teaches that the base station further calls a call routing/authorization equipment (HLR in ISCP) and routes further calls to the user to that base station (Col. 16;13-Col. 18;6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include caller identification in the system to increase the efficiency of the system in routing calls to users.

3. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Breeden and Emery as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of The GSM System for Mobile Communications (hereinafter referred to as GSM).

Regarding claim 13, Breeden and Emery disclose a call routing system that routes a call to a user at a particular base station. The combination fails to disclose determining if a number is in an acceptable range, and terminating the session if it is not.

On the other hand, GSM teaches the use of a forbidden carrier list which prevents the user from accessing communications (p. 446-451) if the telephone is outside of the preferred subscriber area. Furthermore, it is well known in the art to restrict usage, such as Bell Atlantic's recent prohibition of roaming in the New York/New Jersey area. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

of the invention to add a call restriction means as taught by GSM, to the system of Breeden and Emery in order to prevent unauthorized access to another system.

4. Claims 2, 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Breeden and Emery as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Daly et al (hereinafter referred to as Daly) and GSM.

Regarding claims 2, 4, Breeden discloses a communications system comprising authorization equipment (as a routing controller 104; 412), a base station (FCU 108) having a processor (216), and a wireline network (PSTN 106) connected to the base station. Breeden implicitly discloses that the base station calls the authorization equipment in order to acquire authorization (figure 4) or the use of subscriber names or caller identification. As stated above, Emery discloses an advanced intelligent network (AIN) which uses ANI to provide caller identification (Col. 17;1-12). Emery further teaches that the base station further calls a call routing/authorization equipment (HLR in ISCP) and routes further calls to the user to that base station (Col. 16;13-Col. 18;6). The combination fails to disclose 1) the base station connection having an associated telephone number or 2) the authorization equipment determining if the user is outside a predetermined range.

As per 1), Daly teaches the use of base stations (21-25) which are directly connected to telephone lines and each have associated telephone numbers (Col. 3; 25-31). Daly further discloses that these base stations initiate calls in order to facilitate communications (Figure 2, Col. 8; 24-30). As per 2), GSM teaches the use of a forbidden carrier list which prevents the user from accessing communications (p. 446-451) if the telephone is outside of the preferred subscriber area. Furthermore, it is well known in the art to restrict usage, such as Bell Atlantic's recent prohibition of roaming in the New York/New Jersey area. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add a call restriction means and base stations with their own telephone numbers as taught by Daly and GSM, to the system of Breeden and Emery, in order to route calls more efficiently and prevent unauthorized access to a different system.

5. Claims 5-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Fujisawa in view of Emery.

Regarding claims 5 and 6, Fujisawa discloses a communication system with a base station (13a1) and a telephone (14a(100a)) which is capable of receiving and storing multiple caller identification messages in memory at the telephone (abstract, Col. 3; 20 - Col. 4; 18). Fujisawa fails to disclose the base

station storing the messages for transmission or the use of a network with caller identification.

On the other hand, Emery teaches an advanced intelligent network (AIN) which uses ANI to provide caller identification (Col. 17;1-12). Emery further teaches that the base station further calls a call routing/authorization equipment (HLR in ISCP) and routes further calls to the user to that base station (Col. 16;13-Col. 18;6). Emery fails to disclose the base station storing the messages. However, it is well known in the art for 'store and forward' systems to hold pages at a central transmission site until a user requests them. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to add storage capabilities to a base station as taught by Emery, to the system of Fujisawa, in order to reduce the amount of time needed to transmit the message from a stationary site to the user.

Regarding claims 7-11, Fujisawa further discloses that the user can retrieve the caller id by pressing a key on the telephone (S813). Fujisawa fails to disclose that the retrieval happens when the device comes within transmission range of the base station or when a ring signal is received. However, the caller id would be displayed when the user was within transmission range of the base station because the caller id is routed directly to the mobile user, and the id is displayed upon the call being placed to the mobile. Furthermore, the user in

Fujisawa is already in conversation, so a sound is applied to the speaker (S603) to alert the user in place of a ring signal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to include such features in order to make a more user versatile system in allowing the user to retrieve caller identification at any time convenient to the user.

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Zabarsky et al disclose a store and forward system for messages.

McDonald et al and Dent et al disclose base stations which use caller identification and call an authorization equipment to update location information.

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-13 have been considered but are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

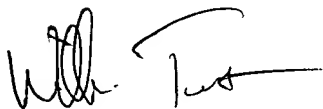
8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Trost whose telephone number is (703) 308-5318. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 8 a.m to 5 p.m. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 305-9508.




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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.



William Trost  
October 10, 1995



GEORGE M. Z  
SUPERVISOR/PL. EXAMINER  
(GROUP 100)